

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

COUNTY CLERK
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of county clerk subject to the decision of the voters at the coming July primaries of the democratic and progressive party.
Theodore Lowe, Jr.

SHERIFF
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the decision of the voters at the primaries on July 18th.
L. L. Berthe.

SHERIFF
I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Lincoln county at the primaries and will appreciate your support. My years of service are my best recommendation.
A. J. Salisbury

SHERIFF
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the decision of the voters at the primaries on July 18.
GEORGE W. RHODUS

CLERK
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Clerk of Lincoln county, subject to the decision of the voters at the Primaries on July 18th.
H. S. Haskins

CLERK
I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Clerk subject to the will of the voters at Primary Election, July 18, 1922.
A. S. Allen

REPRESENTATIVE
I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of State Representative of the ninetieth district subject to the will of the republican voters at the primaries, July 18th, 1922. If nominated and elected, I will give to the duties of the office the attention which the times demand. Your support and your vote at the primaries will be appreciated.
A. J. Tracy.

REGISTER OF DEEDS
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the decision of the republican party. Platform—Service and economy.
C. W. YOST

STATE SENATOR
I wish to announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination as State Senator from Lincoln and Dawson counties. The primaries will be held on July 18 and I will appreciate your support.
S. J. Koch

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
I desire to announce that I am a candidate at the Republican primaries for the office of County Commissioner from the second District.
Nath Bratten

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
I wish to announce my candidacy for re-election for County Commissioner of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Republican primaries, July 18, 1922.
E. H. Springer.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE
I am a candidate for State Representative from the 90th district on the Republican ticket. This district includes all of Lincoln county outside of North Platte. If my past record in the legislature has met with your approval, I will appreciate your support at the primaries on July 18th.
Scott Reynolds

STATE SENATOR
I am a candidate for State Senator from the district comprising Lincoln and Dawson counties in the Republican primaries and respectfully solicit your support. My standing among my home people is my best endorsement.
Chas. E. Allen

COUNTY ATTORNEY
I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for County Attorney on the republican ticket, subject to the decision of the voters at the primaries to be held on July 18. Your support will be appreciated.
Wells C. Jones

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR RURAL READERS

INFORMATION ABOUT AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS FROM RELIABLE SOURCES

A great many Nebraska farms are not producing their maximum crops because of poor drainage. Some are not being tilled at all or are merely raising a small amount of wild hay, which may be cut and harvested but are making no adequate return upon the investment. Wet land is always rich when drained and usually more valuable per acre than surrounding land which has natural drainage.

High tile prices and a scarcity of labor have retarded the reclamation of these lands during the last few years but at the present time tile prices are lower than at any time since the spring of 1917. Labor costs are likewise assuming a prewar basis so that at no time within the past five years has it been possible to construct tile drainage systems as cheaply as at the present, says the University of Nebraska Agricultural College.

Trap stealing interferes with the work against predatory animals carried on by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Northwest. Stealing Government property of any kind is a serious offense for which a fine of \$5,000 may be imposed or a sentence of five years in jail, or both. There are at present two offenders in the State of Washington who have been arrested on complaint of Biological Survey hunters, and who are under bond awaiting trial. Others are under suspicion are being watched.

The offense of trap-stealing, in addition to the fact that all Government property must be respected, is particularly serious, because it may under weeks or months of careful work. Predatory animals destroy annually many thousands of dollars worth of valuable live stock. They are difficult to catch and the hunter may have spent a great deal of time following the tracks of a destructive wolf or coyote and may have his trap set at the very best point to intercept his prey, only to have it stolen. The intrinsic value of the steel trap or the pelt of the animal caught in it is a cash loss to the government, and the potential loss of future live stock through setting a dangerous animal at liberty or interfering with its capture is impossible to estimate.

The old strawberry bed, if it is to produce well next spring, needs renewing soon after it has ceased bearing. The one year old crowns yield more and better berries than the older crowns. The object therefore in renewing is to get an abundance of new plants this year according to the University of Nebraska Agricultural College.

First the leaves are mowed and with the mulching material raked off and burned. This is of great benefit in destroying diseases and insects which are present on the leaves. Then it is necessary to thin the plants and give the remaining plants good growing conditions to encourage the production of runners. The thinning may be accomplished with a hoe, a spade or a plow. If a hoe is used, a well established plant is left every 9 to 12 inches and the others cut away. Plants are left closer than they were originally set since they will not make such good runner growth the second year as they did the first. The ground about the plant should then be hoed to enable the runners to root readily.

Another method of thinning is to leave a strip of plants from 4 to 6 inches wide at the edge of the old matted row and spade or plow under all the other plants. If plowing is resorted to it is necessary to level the ridges and pulverize the soil by harrowing crosswise.

Because their room is more desirable than their company, the cockerels during the spring and early summer are about as popular as the appearance of Jack Frost during the peach-budding season. That is why it pays the average poultryman to start a clean-up campaign in his yards which will result in selling all the surplus cockerels as soon as they reach marketable size. This disposition of the male birds will provide more commodious quarters for the pullets which are to be raised to maturity. Furthermore, as a general proposition, the earlier the cockerels are marketed, after they reach suitable size, the higher prices they will bring, other conditions being equal. On the other hand, the longer the cockerels are kept in the flock, the smaller will be the net profit when finally sold.

The Nebraska Agricultural College

says it is desirable that each poultryman retain the choicest, most vigorous and best grown cockerels in his flock for subsequent breeding operations, while it may also pay him to hold back and grow to a larger size such birds as he desires for use for the family table. The common practice to be recommended is to sell the cockerels as soon as they obtain marketable size. In sections where special and fancy markets are available, cockerels of the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorn, may be sold as squab broilers when weighing from three-quarters of a pound to one pound apiece. On the general markets where frying chickens are desired and with the larger breeds especially, the cockerels may be fattened to weigh from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds apiece before being sold.

HOMEMADE BREAD UNDER SOME CONDITIONS MAY COST MORE

Tests in the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the quality of flour used, the retail price paid for it, the method of buying, whether in small quantities or by the barrel, the bread formula used and the number of loaves made at one time are all factors affecting the final cost of homemade bread.

In case a batch of five loaves for which materials were bought in small quantities and which were baked in an uninsulated gas oven when gas cost \$1.20 a thousand feet, a single loaf was found to cost 7 1-3 cents. The recipe called for shortening, sugar and compressed yeast. Milk was not used in the formula tested and would have increased the cost of the bread.

A batch of eight loaves was made by a more economical formula and all materials though bought at retail prices, were purchased to better advantage. "Strong" flour which gives a high bread yield was selected, and it was bought by the barrel, as the farm woman would be likely to buy it. Dried yeast was used, shortening was omitted, and the baking was done in a kerosene range. Under these conditions the cost of a 1 lb loaf was found to be only 4 1-5 cents. The details and figures obtained in these tests are available upon application to the department.

Take that next can of cream to Harding Cream Station.

Charter No. 3496 Reserve District No. 10.
Report of Condition of the
First National Bank,
at North Platte in the State of Nebraska, at the Close of Business on
June 30, 1922.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	\$ 760,688.22
Overdrafts, unsecured	419.08
U. S. Government securities owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value \$100,000.00)	
All other United States Government securities (including premiums, if any)	9,950.00
Total	\$ 109,050.00
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.:	78,068.96
Banking House, \$55,782.64; Furniture and Fixtures, 5,411.67	61,194.31
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	\$ 45,371.42
Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	167,508.79
Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8, 9, and 10)	3,869.90
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12)	2,435.97
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00 224,188.08
Total	1,233,606.65

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus fund	75,000.00
Undivided profits	4,475.14
Circulating notes outstanding	100,000.00
Amount due to State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 21 or 22)	\$107,599.43
Certified checks outstanding	2,210.00
Cashiers checks outstanding	10,008.40
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
Individual deposits subject to check	419,167.13
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	55,298.78
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or otherwise	10,204.87
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
Certificates of deposits (other than for money borrowed)	265,000.00
Other time deposits	81,330.97
Postal Savings deposits	1,197.54
United States deposits (other than postal savings), including War Loan deposit account and deposits of United States disbursing officers	1,614.39
Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks sold for cash and outstanding	500.00 954,131.51
Total	1,233,606.65

State of Nebraska, County of Lincoln, ss:
I, P. L. Mooney, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. L. MOONEY, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: E. F. SEEBERGER,
RAY C. LANGFORD,
JOHN J. HALLIGAN, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1922.
(Seal) A. M. Hayes, Notary Public.



Wm. E. SHUMAN
of North Platte

Candidate for CONGRESSMAN in the 6th District of Nebraska, as a Republican of the Progressive type.

HIS CREED

If elected to Congress he pledges that he will work strenuously

To make our Government more truly of, for and by the people.

To reduce taxes.

To secure proper reduction in freight and passenger rates, by forcing the railroads to accept fair and reasonable profits upon true values only.

To prevent public service corporations from taking from the people exorbitant profits and large earnings on millions of watered stock.

To obtain for the farmer, stock raiser and laborer, fair prices for their products and to prevent the loss of such large amounts between the producer and the consumer.

To develop arid and semi-arid lands of Western Nebraska by government irrigation projects.

To secure a soldier bonus, not by a tax upon the already overtaxed people, but out of the foreign debt, the interest on which will largely pay the same, and also by levying upon

the millions collected by war profiteers, if any way can be found to get hold of the same. To raise the bonus by taxation would require the soldier to pay taxes to pay his own bonus.

To secure and amendment to the Constitution of the United States, preventing its Supreme Court from de-

To stop the increase of power at Washington and restore to the States much of the power that has been taken from them in recent years.

claring a law unconstitutional, except upon a vote of two thirds of its members. At the present time by a 5 to 4 vote this court overturned a law passed by almost 400 congressmen, 90 senators and the President of the United States. By such a method this Court has killed the Child Labor Law and the law preventing gambling on stock exchanges.

Down with Taxes
—VOTE FOR—
DAN B. BUTLER



FOR GOVERNOR
Democratic Candidate
DOWN WITH TAXES

FOR SALE

Choice lot of young Red Poll bulls at farmers prices at

PAYNE'S DAIRY FARM

South Dewey Street



Adam McMullen
of Beatrice
Farmer, Practical Business Man, Lawyer, Civic Worker, Legislator

For Governor

"We must see to it that every tax dollar expended for public service or utility must purchase 100 cents worth of value."

Republican Primaries
July 18, 1922

Clarence A. Davis
For
United States Senator
Primary Election Tuesday, July 18th



Born in Western Nebraska and has his home and interests there. Not a member of any Omaha political faction. Interests are closely associated with farming and has always worked for agricultural development of Nebraska. Attorney General for four years. Prosecuted more than two thousand prohibition cases. Fought for Nebraska irrigation development. Enforced the banking laws. Protected the public by sustaining the uniform bread loaf law. Called grand juries and cleaned up Nebraska business. Favors amendment to Federal Reserve Banking Act to extend more liberal credit to farmers. Favors law promoting cooperative marketing. Favors law prohibiting gambling in grain. Opposes cancellation of foreign loans. Stands for reduction of freight rates. Favors laws protecting women and children. Favors reduction of taxes by reducing the cost of government. Stood steadfastly for law enforcement and clean government.

VOTE FOR

Clarence A. Davis
The Candidate with a Record of Performances--Not Promises